THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is Tunes

Dolling, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dolling; for the short Sessions Of Educate per copy.

A reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, st one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and alike reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) te any one who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies. who will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, aer sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

RECEPTION OF SENATORS FOOTE AND DOWNS BY THE UNION COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK WEBALD OF DECEMBER 10. As soon as it was known that Senator Foorz, of Missis-sippi, and Senator Downs, of Louisison, had arrived in this scity, on Saturday last, in the steamship from New Orleans, en retate to Washington, it was proposed that they should be welcomed to this metropolis by the Union Safety Committee, appointed at the great meeting held a short time upo at Castle Garden. Those distinguished gentlemen were applied to on the subject, and we are happy to say that they at once expressed the gratification which it would afford them to meet the committee of whom they had heard so much.

These distinguished champions of the Union were received yesterdey at one o'clock at the Governor's room, in the City Hall, where the Mayor of the city introduced them to the vast concourse of people which thronged the building in every part. Mr. KINGSLAND, the Mayor elect, was also present, giving his approval of the proceedings. Among the other gentlemen present we observed George Law, proprietor of the southern line of United States mail steamers ; E. K. Collins, proprietor of the line of United States mail steamers to England; F. S. Lathrop, Hiram Ketchum, R. C. Wet-more, S. L. Mitchell, G. B. Butler, &c.

As soon as the introductory ceremony was conchided, his honor the Mayor said to the mass of people in attendance: Fellow-Citizens : Mr. FOOTE, Senator in Congress from

Mississippi, and Mr. Dewss, Senator in Congress from Louisians, will now be addressed by OGBEN HOFFMAN, Esq., of this city; and when the has concluded these gentlemen will probably favor us with a reply.

Mr. HOFFMAN then addressed Messrs. Foots

and Downs as follows: Gentlemen : At a time when our country was in extreme danger from the spirit of disunion and fanaticism which was abroad in our land, a meeting, without respect to party, was called at Castle Garden, in this city. The objects of that meeting were declared to be to foster and revive that spirit of union in which the constitution was formed and adopted, and to resist any attempt that might be made to destroy it. A committee was appointed to carry out the object of that meeting. That committee is here assembled to meet you, and on me has devolved the duty, as their organ, to bid you welcome to this city-to express their gratitude for the faithful and patriotic efforts which you rendered en the floor of Congress, in defence of those measures which could alone preserve the Union, which is the fountain head of all the wealth and happiness which every where meet you in this our prosperous city. [Cheers.] That meeting was composed, as this committee is composed, of men professing different political creeds, and who had battled sgainst each other under different banners in our political conflicts; but as other under different banners in our political conflicts; but as plan of secession. North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louissident, and the Union is sale.

I will not detain you much longer; but I feel bound to resisted, and the Union is sale.

I will not detain you much longer; but I feel bound to resiste of whose patrious detained on the proceedings of the Committee of Thirteen. The distinguished gentleman who addressed us on this occasion (Ogden Hoffman, Esq.) has referred to the South Carolina by telegraph is, that they will await the action of the State which I have the honor in part to reprepare the patriotic State of Mississippi. This is pretty is above party influence; they did forget their party, above the proposed as they were in patriotic solicitude for their country's much what I have expected for two or three months past. I welfare and honor. Yes, and I will give you an anecdote the faithful and patriotic efforts which you rendered on the other under different banners in our political conflicts; but as much what I have expected for two or three months past. I sorbed as they were in patriotic solicitude for their country's am glad that they will postpone final action until then; for I welfare and honor. Yes, and I will give you an anecdote of the Senste, they forgot party, and, rallying to the cry of the country, assembled together on that occasion in an attion exists on the face of the globe, that the people of the said, on a certain occasion, to my old friend General Cass, our blessings. The example which they set was followed; and in Boston, Philadelphia, and other places in the North, numerous meetings have been held, all breathing the same spirit, and all directed to the same holy end. We did hope hat that meeting might do some good; we did hope that at the North it might sid in checking the spirit of fanaticism and folly which preached disobedience to the laws to be a duty to God. [Three cheers.] We did hope that at the South it might have a tendency to remove the error and mis conception which did to a certain extent prevail, that the North was willing to trample on the constitution and on the rights of the South. We did hope that it might contribute

something, no matter how little, to give strength to the arm and power to the voice of those gallant sons of the South who were nobly contending against secession, and disunion, and treason. [Three cheers.] We did hope that it might teach both the North and the South that we were bound together by fraternal ties—that we had but one hope and one destiny common to us both—that we were brethren of the same house hold, and that a house divided against itself must fall. [Applause.] It is not for me to say how far those hopes have been realized; while I cannot help indulging in expressing the jay which I experienced when, from the lips of a distin-guished gentleman from Georgia—the Speaker of the House of Representatives—[three cheers for Howell Cobb]—to whom on a recent occasion the same welcome was extended, we were gratified with the assurance that that meeting had ached some good, and been of some avail in schieving the victory which they won. [Applause.] You, gentlemen, are personally strangers to the most of us; but we are not strangers to the gallant efforts, the distinguished zeal, and the untising devotion with which, on the floor of the Senate, you advocated those measures which we believed were necessary to the preservation of this Union and to the promotion of the cause to which we have devoted ourselves. [Applause. You are strangers to us; but when we saw you perilling al of the station with which you had been honored, and devoting or the station with which you had been honored, and devoting yourselves to the cause of your country and the Union, be taked John C. Calboun, of South Carolina assured, gentlemen, that, although strangers to us, you lived in the hearts of thousands of patriotic citizons of the North, whe honored you for the course which you pursued. You stood almost alone in the representation from your State in the advocacy of those measures on the success of which the peace and happiness of the country hung suspended. You dared to differ from your distinguished colleague, and an eloquence, and with as great an attachment to your native land as he could be possessed of. [Cheers.] And, sir, it was with joy that we heard of the circlial welcome with which, on your return, you were greeted by your trusting and confiding constituents—a welcome which must have been as gratifying to you as it was just roward for your patriotic labors. (Cheers of the country and intending constituents—a welcome which the was a fourth missispipi—you, who, as I stated—[Three cheers for Senator Foote. Hurrah! hurrah!] —who, as I stated on a former occasion, came for a warr great least of the country. The country is a subject on the success of the country with a was just roward for your particitic labors. (Cheers of the was fourth many forms tribusing and confiding constituents—a welcome which must have been as gratifying to you as it was just roward for your particitic labors. (Cheer of the was fourth many forms the subject of the country, and before the three cheers for Clay, Cass, and Webster were given with a leave do the country hung subject to should be the country will be a subject on which have much feeling. It is a subject on which have much feeling. It is a subject on which I know every patriot has feeling. It is a subject on which I know every patriot has feeling. It is a subject on which I know every patriot has feeling. It is a subject on which I know every patriot has feeling. It is a subject on which I know every patriot has feeling. It is yourselves to the cause of your country and the Union, be return home, the Governor of your own State against you— with the Legislature of your own State (no matter whether they represented truly or not the feelings of the people) arrayed against you—you dared to beard the lion in his den, and con-tended for those measures which tended for those measures which were essential to the Union with the same fervor and the same devotion which had charwith the same fervor and the same devotion which had characterized your efforts on the floor of the Senate. [Applause]
We did hope, we did trust and believe, that the time would
come, and I am glad to learn the time has already come,
when reflection in Mississippi will perform the office which
it is daily performing at the North: when patriotism will
dispel the prejudice which for a time may have stood between

In the name of all who know that by Southern as well as by Northern blood our independence was achieved—who know that our Union was formed in a spirit of compromise, and that in a spirit of compromise it was received—in the name of all who appreciate the blessings we enjoy, and are willing to transmit them to their children who shall come after us, unimpaired as we received them from the hands of our fathers—in the name of all these I bid you welcome to this great city; and may God speed you and prepare you for the uties that may yet lie before you.

Mr. Horrman then sat down amid great cheering, which

you and a portion of your constituency; when Mississipp would echo the voice of Georgia, and unite with the common

voice of the country in hailing her distinguished Senator and distinguished son. [Three cheers] Gentlemen, not to detain you any longer, in the name of that Union Safety Committee—a committee of no importance except so far as it has

mittee—a committee of no importance except so far as it has been consecrated by the holy objects of their appointment—in the name of that committee, I bid you welcome to our city. In the name of all who know that by Southern as well as by

Senator Foote was called upon to respond, and

and county of New York: I rejoice to be here this day.

I has been circulated throughout the State, and which has protout witness as I do these striking indications of the exi Across duced an extraordinary sensation there. Mr. Poinsett and Gen. Hamilton have spoken out on the subject in the bildest language. Can you doubt that these voices, raised in support of the institutions of our, fathers, will arouse a patriotic part of the institutions of our, fathers, will arouse a patriotic response in South Carolina? I cannot doubt it. Do you recollect an instance which occurred in the past history of our country, with which Joel R. Poinsett was identified? A opportunity is my own State and elsewher, of accertaining that the proceedings of that meeting had produced the effect of cheering up the friends of the Union, of sustrining them in the streggle which they were craving on in behalf of our institutions, and of paralyzing lise am of faction, wherever intelligence of them had reached the different estilements in the Sauthwest before I left my own home. Never, in my opinion, since the foundation of the Government, has any public meeting occurred which has so speedilly produced consequences vitally important to the public welfase and safety as that meeting at Castle Garden. It is true—and I am delighted in the capital of Mississippi to imitate your noble example. A little more than two weeks ago, one of the largest mess conventions that was ever held in the city of fackson was holden in my presence, of which I was an humble member, and over which presided the late Prestient of the Nashville Convention which assembled lest summer)—Chief Justice Sharkey; who, discovering that those with whom he once arsociated were bent on treason, shandoned all connexion with them, and resolved to do his cuty as a patriot in this I assure you that in my own State we have been deligited in the capital of Mississippi to imitate your noble example. A little more than two wreks ago, one of the largest mass conventions that was ever held in the city of fackson was holden in my presence, of which I was an humble member, and over which precided the late President of the Nashville Convention—(not the late Nashville Convention, but the first Nashville Convention which assembled last summer)—Chief Justice Sharkey; who, discovering that those with whom he once associated were bent on treason, abandoned all connexion with them, and resolved to do his duty as a patriot in this crisis of his country's history. Under the authority of resowith them, and resolved to do his cuty as a patriot in this crisis of his country's history. Under the authority of resolutions adopted there, which conform with your own, a new party, composed of the best men of both of the old parties, has already been organized in every county of the State, and arrangements have been made for bringing out candidates for every important office in the State.

no longer continue the agitation which has heretofore distracted the country and our national councils? [Good.] Is it not true that leading newspapers published in the cities of the North have lately declared that, in the judgment of the pact. I believe that the North will take this course. editors at least, it is inexpedient to continue this agitation? Is there not good reason for believing confidently that agita-Is there not good reason for believing confidently that agitation in the North will now cease? And what is the condition of public feeling in the South? Why, Maryland unanimentally sustains the Union. So does Delaware. In the good Old Dominion, where repose the bones of Marshall, of Madison, and Washington, of Henry, and a host of other patriots son, and Washington, of Henry, and a host of other patriots that plan of adjustment. I believe the Luion, and will sustain that plan of adjustment. I believe the because the President and his Cabinet all concur in support of adjustment. I believe the law will be enof the revolution, the language of secession has never yet been heard, and never will be heard. [Tremendous applause.] The people of Kentucky are equally unanimous—the people of Missouri are equally unanimous—the people of Tennessee, Whigs and Democrats, are at least equally as unanimous for the Union. There is but one voice in that State which has been raised in support of the plan of secession concocted in South Carolina twelve months ago, and put in action recently by a gentleman of my own State, whose name it is not deli-cate to mention. The voice of the Hon. Hopkins L. Turney, I learn, was the only one that was raised in support of this and let the North act up to the recomme plan of secession. North Carolins, Florids, Alabama, Louisident, and the Union is safe.

State of Mississippi will, next autumn, with a nearer approach to unanimity, declare in favor of the Union than even the State of Georgia. [Three cheers for Mississippi, and three more for Georgia.] I speak of what I know; and yet this may appear strange to some, and may need explanation. The explanation is easily offered. True, the Governor of Mississippi has declared himself in favor of prompt secession—true it is, he is sustained at the present time by nearly all the official influence of the State, including the two houses of the Legislature, a majority of whom have decided in favor of the Governor's policy of secession. That is all true; but Legislature, a majority of secession. That is all true; but Legislature from present danger, should conduct cated, there is an overwhelming majority of the people of both parties in favor of preserving the Union, and in favor of defeating any scheme of secession that may be proposed. the Governor's room dance a jig.] I challenge you to point bave gone through nearly every populous county in Missis-sippi; and although I [e]! my own feebleness, yet, buoyed up and sustained by the inspiring cause in support of which I was engaged, I did, in every county which I visited, chalfroversies did occur in the presence of hundreds and thousands of people. And what was the consequence? Why, at the very first meeting, two thousand persons concurred in the adjustment bills passed at the last session of Congress, and in support of the Union. [Applause.] In every other county that I visited, a result almost precisely similar occurred. Never did I hear the voices of more than six secessionists in Never did I hear the voices of more than six secessionists in the State of Mississippi, when a vote was taken; and a vote had to become the victim of the malevolence of that per patriots, regardless of every thing like individual advance-patriots, regardless of every thing like individual advance-patriots, regardless of every thing like individual advance-ment when the country which they loved was in danger. [Applause, loud and long-continued.] Yes, in my judgment, their conduct surpasses that of any men in any age of the world. Aristides and Themistocles lived and died rivals. Cosar drove Cato from Rome, who was compelled to rescue himself from the tyrant by committing suicide. Cicero, too, Put and was taken in every county but one or two. [Applause.] Let me relate an assecdote to you. In Talahatchie county a large and cruel termagant who called Anthony husband. Pitt and meeting was convened; notice had been given that I would Fox were rivals in England throughout their whole lives, meeting was convened; notice had been given that I would address my fellow-citizens on that day. It being the first day of the court, a large meeting of people took place; and on that day it was also expected that disunion resolutions would be notified for the adoption of the assembled people, by a most prominent man in that section of central Mississippi. Those resolutions were offered under the suspices of a nephew of the late distinguished John C. Calboun, of South Carolina. Well what was the results are the results are the results are the results are the results and of the former. Burke and Fox had a quarrel which terminated a friendship of many years. But Clay, Cass, and Webster, on the altar of their country's happiness, sacrified every thing like personal rivalry, disregarded every thing like personal rivalry. All whet was the results are the results are the results are the results and the first day of the former. Burke and Fox had a quarrel which terminated a friendship of many years. But Clay, Cass, and Webster, on the altar of their country's happiness, sacrified every thing like personal rivalry, disregarded every thing like personal rivalry. favor of the constitution which he had sworn to support. He made a speech of no very great length, but much to the purpose. And what was the effect? The vote was taken; the union of these States was sustained; and secession was voted said: down by a majority of more than seven to one. [Applause, loud and long continued.] I have addressed other meetings, one of which was in Natchez, in the neighborhood of which the Governor of the State had resided for the last twenty three cheers for Foote.] His friends were present, his relatives were present—gentlemen accomplished, intellectual, and patriotic—his partner in the practice of the law for more than wenty-five years was present, and sat with me on the stand which I occupied on the occasion. What do you suppose was the result? At the close of the meeting I called for the seceders to show themselves, but it was like calling spirits from the vasty deep—[laughter]—they did not come when I did call for them. There was not one man in that meeting

who had the effrontery to rise and say he would support t

And even in the State of South Carolina patriotic voices | have lately burst forth in support of the Union and the constitution. Mr. Grayson, formerly a member of Congress, has published a pamphlet in favor of the constitution, which has been circulated throughout the State, and which has pro-

crisis of his country's history. Under the authority of resolutions adopted there, which conform with your own, a new party, composed of the best men of both of the old parties, has already been organized in every county of the State, and arrangements have been made for bringing out candidates for every important office in the State on the Union issue alone, without regard to old party questions. [Applause.] And we have the strongest confidence that in every county in the State of Mississippi the Union cause will triumph, and speedily triumph. [Renewed applause.] And we have proceeded in all the public meetings in the State from which I come. If you agree with us that the fugitive slave bill, as passed by Congress, shall remain the law of the land, and be faithfully enforced; that the Wilmot provise, that monetrons thing which I trust has been There is great reason—surely there is great reason—for these interchanges of patriotic congratulations. Our country there is great reason—for these interchanges of patriotic congratulations. Our country the property of the consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, shall not be revived; if you agree that no attempt shall be made in Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; if you agree that no attempt shall be made by Congress to interfere with the that prominent champions of sedition in the North have already declared, in express language, their determination to no longer continue the agriation, which has herefore discontinued to the control of t trade of slaves between the different States; if you will agree that no State shall be prevented from coming into the Union on the ground of her having slavery within her limits; in a the South will do her part faithfully in executing that com-pact. I believe that the North will take this course. And why? Because, in the Congress of the United States, the that plan of adjustment. I believe the law will be en-forced because the efficiency of the law has been tested, and that the judges north of Mason and Dixon's line are prepared faithfully to do their duty. [Applause.] Why, at the message of Mr. Fillmore. It is worthy of the best men of the Republic—of a Jefferson, of a Washington, or a Madison—at least so far as it deals with the slavery question. He is determined to stand by the laws, and recommends no alteration in their provisions. This will content the South;

sident, and the Union is safe.
I will not detain you much longer; but I feel bound to re-Governor's policy of secession. That is all true; but I can in rescuing his country from present danger, should conduct assure you that even in the county in which the capitol is lodefeating any scheme of secession that may be proposed.

[Applause.] Within the last seven weeks, fellow-citizens, I bave gone through nearly every populous county in Mississippi; and although I felt my own feebleness, yet, buoyed up friends of the adjustment in both houses of Congress. I will lenge controversy; and in every county but one or two, con-troversies did occur in the presence of hundreds and thousands of people. And what was the consequence? Why, at the

Senator Downs, of Louisiana, then came forward, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering, and

in meeting you upon this occasion. I come from a Union State; and though a Southern planter, and having most of my worldly interests invested in that species of property which years. I spoke freely in condemnation of his message, and my worldly interests invested in that species of property which denounced it as a treasonable document. [Applause, and has been so much the subject of dispute for the last twelve nonths, I am now, as I hope I ever shall be, a Union man. Cheers ] I have been more fortunate than my friend Mr. cote in being greeted on my return home, though he was well eccived by the people, in despite of the disaffection of leaders. I was greeted every where by people and leaders with the same feelings that actuate you on this occasion, and with expressions of the most decided approbation in favor of the Union. One of the strongest proofs that could be given that days Governor in the course he is pursuing in this crisis of the country. [Applause.]

There will be another opportunity of testing public opinion in that State in the Convention which is to assemble there; I nere will be another opportunity of testing public opinion in that State in the Convention which is to assemble there; and I beg of you to note what I say, that, while Georgia has only three counties represented by secreters in her Convention, the State of Mississippi will not have one county thus represented. [Great applause.] I know that all the official influence of the State and the Legislature are against Union; the state of the State and the Legislature are against Union; the state of the State and the Legislature are against Union; the state of the State and the Legislature are against Union; the state of the State and the Legislature are against Union; the state of the State and the Legislature are against Union; the state of the compromises of the constitution, and with a unanimity I never witnessed on any other subject.

We state is divided by party feeling, and I am a party man. Yet partisanship was laid aside, the denunciations of party warfare were silent, and the men of all sides united together as they have done here, and welcomed me with derepresented. [Great applause.] I know that all the official influence of the State and the Legislature are against Union; but union will, notwithstanding that, be triumphant in Mississippi, and that State will nobly vindicate herself from the suspicion of treason which has arisen in men's minds in consequence of gross misrepresentation on the subject. [Tremendous applause.]

tined, for a single moment, a doubt of its existence pire City of an Empire State, that doubt would maing assurance that I was entirely right in the I shall now conclude. made some months ago. [Cheers.] uished friend from Mississippi has alluded to se of Thirteen, and he has stated that he was ber of it. But, though he was not a member of it, creator, [cheers,] and but for his most strenuous

ist sarcasms, denunciations, and every species ought to bear from all quarters, the appoint-mittee would never have been accomplished. prejudices in the all-absorbing love of their common country, framed those bills which were ultimately crowned with success. [Loud cheers.] It ought, therefore, never to be for otten that one of the most conspicuous actors in the dram of which the Committee of Thirteen constituted so prominen a part was my friend who has just addressed you. [Cheers.] I am happy to say with him that the danger, in a great measure, is past. The indications of Georgia are distinct; of Alabama there is no doubt; and ultimately Mississippi and all the slaveholding States will be right, except, perhaps, South Carolina; but even in her case there are indications South Carolina; but even in her case the are miceanous that she will pause before she takes the rash step she has threatened. Probably you are not aware of the extent she has gone. Independent of the action of the late Congress, there mind to separate from the Union long ago. The Governor has declared it; the greatest men of the State have declared it; and the ablest pamphlet that ever issued from her printing presses has not only declared it, but taken the ground that there ought to be a separation between the North and the Scath from the incompatibility of the interests of these two

South, from the incompatibility of the interests of these two conveys ought not to be lost upon us. It is full of warning and instruction. Let us not tempt such peril again, and imagine that, because we have escaped it once unscathed stant attrition wears away the solid rock; the last feather by a refusal to carry out its provisions in the free States, and if slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia, you may call this by what name you will, but, when you do it, you may rest assured that it is the dissolution of the Union.
[Loud cheers] I believe, however, that the existing laws will be carried out. I believe that the compromises of

aid to the people of the South, Let us not complain of the North in advance. If they do not adhere to the compact, then it will be time enough for us to renew the agitation secession. But if the contract should be violated again, you may expect the most disastrous consequences. I do not say it by way of boasting of the prowess of the South; but when you consider the fortuitous circumstances by which the me-naced danger was averted, and that the providence of God, which has always watched over the Union, interposed in a and men in high places had pledged themselves so strongly. presentatives hung the important one upon which was hinged the fate of all—the fate of the Union itself. If the Texas bill had been rejected, as sure as there is a God in heaven a civil war would have been waged in this now happy land. The forces of Texas were marshalled; every preparation was made for hostilities; an extra session of the Legislature was called by the Governor; and nothing was wanting but the applicasippi; yet once raise the tocsin of war on the banks of the Rio science and the useful arts.

Grande, and hundreds of thousands of Southern men would A most exciting and interes make common cause with her, and fly to her standard of revolt. Let us, then, avoid the causes of any such danger in future. We of the South have confidence—we always had confidence in the North, and I see no reason for doubt as to the future. nity, fifty or one hundred men, not restrained by the law and he police, might lay your vast city in ashes. So it is with hose who raise the torch of discord. Let me humbly suggest but compel those among you to do likewise. [Cries of bravo.] We do not expect any thing that is unreasonable from you. We do not require that you should silence the clamors of fanaticism and abolition; but we do expect that you will lay some restraint upon them. [Cheers.] Let abolitionists he pomp and circumstalk as much as they will, but let them not creep into your nation of an Emperor. nigh places and speak for the country. [Vehement cheering.] t was not so much the fanaticism of the North that we care or-its ravings would have passed us by as the idle wind :

was some cause for apprehension. We entreat you, therefore, to control these men, and not permit them to misrepresent you. By your following this course the country will soon attain to such a degree of prosperity as it has never yet reached. But if you have not the boldness and the courage to put down fanaticism, we must conclude that you—the people of the North—are not the people your ancestors were, and we shall have to agree with South Carolina that the awful word "separation" must be pronounced. [Cries of "Never."] I do not anticipate such a catastrophe; but it is for you to decide whether it shall be pronounced or not.

One great cause of the difficulties between the two sections

lead them setray. One of the most remarkable instances

to the carried out in the free States; and that the 'member of the Committee of Thirteen, was also taunted. But | art to the Italian capitals where they may pursue their studies agitation would be renewed. I contradicted these I scorned the taunt. Nobody on that committee cared for rein advance. I did not see the news from the sults, so far as party was concerned, when the safety of the
I thought I knew your people. I knew your country was at stake. I have been taunted with the same
d Senator, (Mr. Dickinson.) [Cheers] I knew thing since. [A voice—"Yes, and you will be taunted again."]
Strenuous efforts were made to prevent my a tending the mass
mator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass.; the Senator meeting at New Orleans. I was told that it would injure

(Mr. Devoles), and return home proficients. In a word, he can command the
best genius of his time and encourage the growth of rising
genius wherever it comes under his notice, and thus secure
for his subjects all those advantages which it is useless at the
present time to argue, are the results of a wide-spread acquaintance with the can command the
best genius of his time and return home proficients. In a word, he can command the
best genius of his time and return home proficients. In a vertice, and return home proficients. In a republic like the United (Mr. Dougles;) and numerous others from the I had conversed with these Senators, and they that the people of their several States were sound man or a good cause. But suppose it did destroy me, or that asstion, and in my own State I pledged myself to it destroyed my party; if I or my party were down to-day their statements; and it is with no ordinary sanother would arise to-morrow as patriotic, and as useful, it I witness to-day so enthusiastic a manifestation and as good. But tear down the fabric of this great Union, of which I spoke in anticipation. If I had and we have no longer a Washington, a Franklin, a Jeffer-for a single moment, a doubt of its existence son to rebuild it. It would be better, therefore, that party ity of an Empire State, that doubt would should be destroyed than that the Union should perish. I am sorry, gentlemen, to have detained you so long, ar

Vehement cheering followed the conclusion of this address which was spoken with much feeling and evident sincerity. Three cheers were then proposed for the Committee Thirteen, which was enthusiastically responded to.

The meeting then retired, each person being introduced Senators Foote and Downs as he passed, and cordially shaking these gentlemen by the hand.

Thus ended one of the most enthusiastic demo that has ever taken place in this city, consisting of our most ninent merchants and our most influential men. We never saw greater enthusiasm manifested, or a more unflinching determination to maintain the integrity of the Union against every upen foe and every secret enemy.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS, LITERATURE, AND THE FINE ARTS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1850.

The most interesting event of the past week Messrs. Editors, has been the opening of The Martyrdom of Huss, Lossing's great picture, of which I gave some account in a previous letter, and whose exhibition in this country is an event of unusual interest in our annals of art. The picture has lain in the public store almost as long as Powers's Calhoun lay under the waves and amidst the sands of the Atlantic off Fire Island, and at one time it appeared as if the chances of its ever being recovered from the hands of the custom-house officials were as slender as those of the statue for escape from the fury of wind and water. Mr. Boker, the owner of this painting, considered himself entitled to introduce it into the country free of duty, as a work of art, not intended for sale; but it being at the same time destined not for the adornment of a private house, but for the walls of the Dusseldorf Gallery, t came, by fair construction of the provisions of the present tariff, within the per cent. chargeable upon pictures imported for sale under the clause of non-enumerated articles." It seemed hard that such an apparently unappreciating welcome should be given by our American authorities to so great a work of art; but tanff laws are amongst the most discourteouand unamiable of all statutes, albeit based in theory upon the most discriminating principles, and the stern moralities Mr. B-KER, entirely disregarding the benefit he was conferring upon the community in securing for them a high gratification at the expense of his own means, and no inconsidera ble risk. It is to be hoped that the amende honorable will be made by the public, with whom the picture should be a

popular one. luction of an artist ranking amongst the first modern German painters, and the number of other works which, during the last two years, have found their way here and have excited much interest and attention in the Dusseldorf Gallery, give a degree of interest to the present state of the arts in Europe, specially in Germany, which would not otherwise be felt. country of contemporaneous movements in art on the continent, and even the names of the distinguished men who represented its interests there were entirely unfamiliar to our transatlantic ears. Now, the fine-art intelligence from Europe brought by every succeeding steamer forms a conspicuous item of the foreign news collected and published for the entertainment of the public in general. Such is the progress in national sympathies upon elevated and refined topics of taste truggle, or with only the aid of South Carolina and Missis- and culture, as well as in the more practical departments of

A most exciting and interesting event belonging to the annals of art has recently taken place at Munich, and forms the theme of many vivid descriptions in the correspondence of the English papers from the continent; and, in connexion But though the masses of the people in the North have never with a reference to German art, deserves notice here. This nanifested any indisposition to do justice to the South, let me is the unveiling, as it is termed, of the Bavaria, a colossal say that in some matters you were a little slow in doing jus-tice. Not only is it incumbent upon every man to act from patriotic motives himself, but to exert himself to make others follow his example. Your city has a population of over half of patient and incessant toil, has been at last completed and of patient and incessant toil, has been at last completed and a million, and a more intelligent, virtuous, and orderly people exposed to public view on its lofty pedestal in the Theresa never existed. But even in this great and virtuous communication mendant near Munich, where it towers in the six at a height meadow near Munich, where it towers in the air at a height of eighty four feet, of which the statue itself contributes fiftyfour feet, and adds to its gigantic proportions a corresponding that not only ought you to conduct yourselves with propriety, grace and majesty. During the process of its erection on the but compel those among you to do likewise. [Cries of pedestal, the statue was covered by a scaffolding and screen. pedestal, the statue was covered by a scaffolding and screen, and the ceremony of removing these and revealing all at once the perfected work, has, it appears, been celebrated with all he pomp and circumstance which might signalize the coro-

This great statue, which will henceforth be one of "sights" for American travellers on the continent, is only but when your Legislatures, in solemn conclave a sembled, passed resolutions, and went further and opposed the laws, thus violating the principles of the constitution as we interpreted it, and taking the local power of the Central Government into their own hands, you will agree with me that there prodigal pstronage of art. Few of our countrymen who visit Europe for pleasure are aware that there is no capital on the continent, north of the Alps, which can boast of so much magnificence of modern date as Munich; and few of our countrymen, who take an interest in matters relating to the present state of the aris know to how great a degree the recent revival of art in Germany-one of the fruits of which is this very picture of the martyrdom of Huss-is owing to the efforts and zeal of King Lewis of Bavaria.

The poor tax paying Bavarians look with very little com-placency or satisfaction upon this royal furore for art which has filled the capital with paintings, statues, and grand archia settled purpose in certain quarters to keep the people of the South from knowing the real state of the North. Perhaps, more expensive, and the interests of the people in every way not provided in the state of the North is neglected. But this drawback upon the satisfaction with correctly informed; and the majority of them think, at this which one surveys the great works of the late reign of King very moment, that you are against them, because their presses Lewis does not diminish his admiration of them so far as their real merit and value are concerned. From the hands of the the sagacity of the Union Safety Committee of this city is, six or eight hundred artists who have during the last that it has taken measures to diffuse correct information in twenty-five years been engaged in Munich under the auspices the South as well as the North. Let us only understand of the King, innumerable works have proceeded in every deeach other as brothers, and we shall never quarrel. It is by partment of art, the mere catalogue of which would fill misapprehension and perverseness that such unhappy differences arise. One of the most decided statements I ever made on this point was in my own State, in Baton Rouge, the seat of Chicago; to the example of Cass and Webster, and the President of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told them that I had faith, and that they ought to have faith in the North. Yet I was told by some and the president of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told the North. Yet I was told by some and the president of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told the North. Yet I was told by some and the president of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told the North. Yet I was told by some and the president of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told the North. Yet I was told by some and the president of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told the North. Yet I was told by some and the president of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told the North. Yet I was told by some and the president of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told the North. Yet I was told by some and the president of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told the North of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told the North of the United States. [Loud cheering] I told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the United States are the told the North of the Uni them that I had faith, and that they ought to have faith in the North. Yet I was told by some, and the press at New Orleans, that I dared not repeat there what I had said ten days before. I did repeat it in their teeth, and glad I am this day to see that every thing I then said in your behalf was correct. The feelings that actuate you will actuate others, and the sentiments you have expressed will be endorsed by the country at large. The city of New York is possessed of wealth and intelligence beyond any other city of the bad odor which attaches itself to the name of King possessed of wealth and intelligence beyond any other city of the bad odor which attaches itself to the name of King more happily than in reference to this all-important subject.

the Union. Never were both used more appropriately or more happily than in reference to this all-importont subject. At a critical period in the late Congress, all must recollect with gratitude that a petition signed by 40,000 of the citizens of New York came to relieve and cheer us. [Applause] Go on, then, with the good work. None can do it more effectually than you. None can be more interested in it.

My honorable friend has told you that Mr. Cass was taunted with contributing to make Mr. Clay President. I, as a

art or artists, but should there not be a more liberal art or artists, but should there not be a more neers national patronage than there now is? It is not easy to calculate how much the standard of the American character abroad has been raised by the high position which American artists are able to take in Europe. With our practical and business like way of looking at things and men, we do not appreciate the entirely dissimilar methods of reasoning and social estimation which dissimilar methods of reasoning and social estimation which prevail in Europe. In an Italian capital thronged during the winter with the best society of the world, an American consul or chargé d'affaires who speaks no language except English, and displays no national characteristics beyond the American eagle over his door, and the seal of office in his writing desk, does nothing to inspire the community in which he is placed with any additional respect or consideration for the country he represents; the American artist, on the other hand, who has struggled on perhaps for many a long year in the same capital until his works have commanded attention even amongst the thousands which rival them on every side, nating from every part of Europe, does much for the American name and fame. Hisan: Power in Italy, Levizz in Germany, and others of our artists in other parts of Europe, little as they may be known at home, are doing vast service abroad in this very way of raising and sustaining the national reputation. Diplomacy effects very little for this country in the old world, because it does not deal with the masses, or touch in any way the chords of sympathy for the great sime and objects of American republicanism; the genius and inventive skill and practical talent of the country, as exemplified in its artists and men of literary and scientific abilities, are now heat representatives alread

our best representatives abroad.

Congress will be memoralized this winter by the artists in this city with a view to some more liberal extension of public favor to the cause of American art. The embellishments of the Capitol certainly have not reached that ultimatum of completeness or perfection as to shut the door upon any further efforts at its adornment, and there are various ways in of that patronage which every ealightened Government ex-tends to native art, might be dispensed by Congress. Individual and associated enterprise in the several States are now doing much; all that is needed is for the public in its aggregate capacity to do what it seems to take pleasure in doing individually.

Jacques nu Monde.

MR. CALHOUN AND MR. RANDOLPH.

"A WISE AND MASTERLY INACTIVITY."

In the Intelligencer of the 5th instant is an article, taken rom the Cincinnati Gazette, in which the credit of the wellmown phrase, "Wise and masterly inactivity," is plucked from the late Mr. Calhoup, who I dare say never dreamed of pluming himself upon its origination, and bestowed triumphantly upon John Randolph, who is said to have used it irr Congress in 1827. To neither did the expression owe paternity. This phrase has been curiously enough the subject of frequent and repeated notice and criticism in your paper and in other journals, and yet no one appears to have recollected, or to have been willing to take the trouble to point out, that it was used by Sir James McIntosh in his celebrated defence of the French Revolution against Edmund Burke. and will be found under the "section 1" of the "Vindicize Gallice," where, discoursing on the question how the " States. General" were to vote, &c , Sir James says :

"The Commons adhered inflexibly to their principle of studiously declined whatever might seem to suppose legal existence, or to arrogate constitutional powers. The Nobles, less politic or timid, declared themselves a legally constituted order, and proceeded to discuss the great objects of their convocation. The Clergy affected to preserve a mediatorial character, and to conciliate the discordant claims of the two ile orders. The Commons, faithful to their system, remained in "a wise and masterly inactivity," which tacitly reproached the arrogant assumi the increase of the popular fervor, and distressed the Courby the delay of financial aid."

It is hoped that this small matter will no longer be discus sed in our journals as an American question; and that if any one in future be disposed to exercise and to display his learning and research in that connexion, he will tax his faculties with the task of ascertaining the source from which Sir James McIntosh derived that expressive phrase, if, indeed, he was not himself the author, which is most probable.

The great questions and controversies of the period of Burke and McIntosh were quite familiar to our earlier patriots, who are now so rapidly disappearing from the public stage. They are still, however, both for matter and style, equally worthy, and will amply repay the study of those statesmen and legislators who are in our day and generation so nobly and disinterestedly contending for their country's good, and to prevent the Republic from receiving any detriment." WASHINGTON, DEC. 5, 1850.

TO THE EDITORS.

RICHMOND, (VA.) DECEMBER 7, 1850. DEAR SIRS: A correspondent, signing himself F. M., inyour daily paper of this morning, commenting upon Mr. Calhoun's expression "a masterly inactivity," refers its derivation to Sir James Mackintosh's Vindicia Gallica. The discovery is neither new nor important; it was pointed out to me by the present Governor of Virginia more than two years ago. But your correspondent proceeds to express the hope that any one who may trouble himself with the genealogy of this phrase hereafter, " will tax his faculties with the task of ascertaining the source from which Sir James Mackintosh derived that expressive phrase, if, indeed, he was not himself the author, which is most probable.

It will not take long to satisfy your correspondent's curiosiy, and to assure him that his conjecture is erroneous. The expression is employed by Demosthenes, who is the father of one-half our modern political phrases. Being at a distarce from my books, and indisposed to encounter the chilling courtesies of the State library here, I cannot refer you at present to the chapter and verse of the particular oration in which it is used, nor perhaps is so trivial a matter worth the trouble of a search. But the phrase is in Demosthenes, and your learned correspondent F. M., or some other equally learned reader of the Intelligencer, having the clue given to him, may be willing to take that trouble, and is heartily welcome to the credit of the discovery.

While on this subject I may refer to the descent of a still nore familiar and hackneyed expression. Lord Bolingbroke save that "His ory is Philosophy teaching by example." Mortrofius, in his Polyhistri, a work of great celebrity in its day, and published a few years before Bolingbroke's Lectures on History, mentions this anothegm as a common and current proverb; and Francois Baldouin, the great civilian, uses it equently, and especially in his Essay De Institutione Historim Universae, published about the middle of the sixteenth century. If my memory does not deceive me, it occurs also n the celebrated, but little read, essay of Henry Cornelius Agrippa De Incertitudine Scientiarum, written in the early part of that century.

So much for the originality of the "dicta" of great political authors. It would be easy to multiply examples, and coninue the subject till it swelled into a volume, if the requisite waste of time could be permitted on such a topic.

It is a matter of no consequence whether Mr. Calhoun was the originator of the phrase which has been so often repeated or not. It was happy and apposite at the time when it was employed, and that should be enough not merely to justify but to ennoble its employment. If your correspondent is anxious to discover the paternity of our political cant and catch words, let him study Thucydides and the Athenian orators, and he will find his curiosity much more fully gratified than by confining his reading to Burke and Mackintonh.

worthy as these authors are of all reverence and attention. Your obedient servant.